

75854. MACADAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA
Maiden and Betche. Proteaceae.
Everbearing macadamia.

From Upper Dungay, via Murwillumbah, New South Wales, Australia. Seeds presented by S. M. Greer. Received January 30, 1928.

A beautiful and vigorous tree with smooth, dark-green leaves somewhat similar to those of a mango. According to Mr. Greer, the nuts are of medium size and resemble *Macadamia ternifolia* in appearance, but have tougher shells, a different flavor, and contain more oil. The variety is referred to as ever-bearing.

For previous introduction see No. 66061.

75855. FRAGARIA sp. Rosaceae.
Strawberry.

From St. Michael, Azores. Plants presented through Stuart K. Lupton, American consul. Received February 2, 1928.

A variety grown locally.

**75856. LILIUM TIGRINUM Ker. Lilia-
ceae. Tiger lily.**

From Seoul, Chosen. Bulbs obtained through C. H. Stephan, American vice consul in charge. Received January 30, 1928.

Oni yuri. Collected by the Dendrological Experimental Station.

For previous introduction see No. 74221.

75857. SHANTZIA sp. Malvaceae.

From east Africa. Seeds collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January 31, 1928.

No. 486. Near Camp Kifaru, Tanganyika, September 18, 1927. A small tree common in the thorny tree and grass areas between Mbulu and Ngorongoro Crater.

**75858. CANNA EDULIS Ker. Canna-
ceae. Edible canna.**

From Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe, French West Indies. Tubers presented by A. Kopp, acting director, Station Agronomique de la Guadeloupe. Received June 4, 1927. Numbered February, 1928.

A close relative of the ornamental cannas, cultivated for its edible tubers.

For previous introduction see No. 66339.

**75859. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA Schott.
Araceae. Dasheen.**

From Dominica, British West Indies. Tubers presented by F. G. Harcourt, curator and agricultural superintendent of the botanic gardens. Received June 28, 1927. Numbered February, 1928.

Sulphur dasheen. A variety with handsome red leafstalks. The tubers are sometimes used as food, but are inferior to those of the common dasheen. The name probably refers to the color of the interior of the tubers.

For previous introduction see No. 59289.

**75860. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA Schott.
Araceae. Taro.**

From Southern Rhodesia, South Africa. Tubers presented by Dr. W. L. Thompson, of the American Board mission at Mount Silinda. Received July 30, 1927. Numbered February, 1928.

Amadumbe. The plants of this Rhodesian taro are much like those of the Trinidad variety except that the petioles of the former are shaded the entire length with maroon.

75861. LILIUM sp. Liliaceae. Lily.

From Hong Kong, China. Bulbs obtained from Andrew Tse, through David Griffiths, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 6, 1928.

A wild Chinese lily.

**75862. DIPELTA FLORIBUNDA Maxim.
Caprifoliaceae.**

From Jamaica Plain, Mass. Cuttings presented by E. H. Wilson, Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University. Received February 7, 1928.

An ornamental deciduous Chinese shrub up to 15 feet high, somewhat resembling *Kolkwitzia*, with ovate entire opposite leaves about 4 inches long. The racemes contain from one to six handsome, fragrant, rose-colored abellialike flowers with yellow stripes in the throat, each flower having two large shield-shaped bracts.

**75863. CASTANOPSIS sp. Fagaceae.
Evergreen chinquapin.**

From Hanoi, Indo-China. Seeds obtained from P. Ducamp, Inspecteur Adjoint des Eaux et Forêts. Received February 7, 1928.

An evergreen chinquapin, native to Indo-China, with oblong-ovate coriaceous leaves 4 to 6 inches long, smooth and shining above and covered with tawny pubescence beneath. The chestnut-brown ovate-cylindrical nuts, one-fourth to three-fourths of an inch long and one-fourth of an inch in diameter, are borne in small burs covered with long straight spines.

**75864. CASTANOPSIS CUSPIDATA
(Thunb.) Schottky. Fagaceae.
Japanese chinquapin.**

From Koehi, Shikoku, Japan. Seeds collected by R. K. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 7, 1928.

No. 417. January 17, 1928. In Japan this tree is common from Tokyo southward and is commonly cultivated. It grows from 30 to 75 feet high, with massive widespread branches. The leaves are variable in size and shape and vary in color on the underside from brownish to nearly white. The acorns are small but sweet and are baked, boiled, or roasted and regularly sold on the Japanese markets. This tree is hardy only in the southernmost United States.

For previous introduction see No. 34642.

75865 to 75959.

From east Africa. Seeds collected by L. W. Kephart and R. L. Piemeisel, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January, 1928.

75865. AIRA sp. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 323. August 31, 1927. A fairly soft bunch grass which seeds sparingly. It is found occasionally in the grasslands on Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika.

75866. BRACHIARIA sp. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 410. August 24, 1927. A variety infrequent in depressions along the Kibosho Road, Moshi, Tanganyika.

75867. BRACHYPODIUM sp. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 326. August 31, 1927. Seeds of two grasses accidentally mixed in gathering from the grassland just above the forest on Kilimanjaro Mountain, Tanganyika. These two, with No. 325 [No. 75870], are the only grasses of soft texture in the high grasslands on Kilimanjaro Mountain. The other grasses are as harsh and stiff as *Carex*, and there is no evidence that animals eat them. The soft grasses usually show signs of having been grazed. The seed heads are very seldom seen during this season.